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WORLD AFFAIRS

East-West Relations

USSR Publishes JFK Views. The Soviet government newspaper Izvestia Nov. 28 published the full text of an interview in which Pres. Kennedy outlined for the Russian people his views on major world problems.

The interview was granted to Aleksei I. Adzhubei, Izvestia editor and son-in-law of Soviet Premier Khrushchev. It took place Nov. 25 at the President's home in Hyannis Port, Mass. Although Khrushchev often had granted interviews to Western newsmen, this was the first exclusive interview to be accorded a Soviet journalist by a U.S. President.

The text was published without comment on the first and 2d pages of Izvestia, a national daily with a reputed circulation of 5 to 6 million in Moscow and other Soviet cities. The interview did not appear in other Soviet newspapers, but it was mentioned in Tass news agency reports and Moscow radio broadcasts. U.S. State Department officials charged that Tass gave a distorted version of the interview.

Mr. Kennedy, who told Adzhubei that he welcomed an opportunity of talking "through you . . . to the people of the Soviet Union," emphasized his belief that most current world tensions were the result of Soviet efforts to advance communism by force, threat and subversion.

The 2-hour interview was conducted in English and Russian with the aid of Georgi Bolshikov, Adzhubei's interpreter and editor of the Soviet magazine USSR, and Alexander Akalovsky, U.S. State Department interpreter. A verbatim text was taken down by Jack Romagna, White House stenographer, and an agreed version was produced in the 2 languages by Bolshikov and Akalovsky. The text published by Izvestia was said to have varied from this only in the phrasing of one question put by Adzhubei. (Adzhubei, who had arrived in the U.S. Nov. 17, had arranged the interview during a meeting Nov. 20 with White House Press Secy. Pierre Salinger.)

Mr. Kennedy's remarks covered the whole range of outstanding East-West problems—particularly Berlin, disarmament, nuclear tests and the threat allegedly felt by the USSR from West Germany. He repeated that none of these problems was insoluble if the USSR was prepared to abandon its drive to communize the world and was ready to deal honestly with the West.

Among the President's comments:

"Where we feel the difficulty comes is the effort by the Soviet Union to communize, in a sense, the entire world. If the Soviet Union were merely seeking to protect its own national interests, to protect its own national security, and would permit other countries to live as they wish—to live in peace—then I believe that the problems which now cause so much tension would fade away.

"We want the people of the Soviet Union to live in peace—we want the same for our own people. It is this effort to push outward the Communist system, on to country after country, that represents, I think, the great threat to peace."

"If the people of any country choose to follow a Communist system in a free election, after a fair opportunity for a number of views to be presented, the United States would accept that. What we find to be objectionable, and a threat to the peace, is when a system is imposed by a small militant group by subversion, infiltration, and all the rest."*

"We had been under the impression that the Yalta Agreement and the Potsdam Agreement provided for a free choice for the peoples of Eastern Europe. They do not, in our opinion, today, have a free choice. You may argue that they may want to live under communism, but if they do not, they are not given the opportunity to change."

"I am hopeful that, in the conversations and negotiations which we hope to have with the Soviet Union, assurances will be given which will permit us to continue to exercise the rights which we now have in West Berlin, as a result of the existing 4-power agreement, and will permit free access in and out of the city. We do not want to stay in West Berlin if the people there do not want us to stay. But they want us to stay. . . ."

". . . In attempting to work out a solution of the problems which came about as a result of World War II, we don't want to increase the chances of World War III. All we wish to do is maintain a very limited—and they are a very limited—number of troops of the 3 powers in West Berlin and to have for example, an international administration on the autobahn so that goods and people can move freely in and out. . . . But if East Germany is going to exercise the right of authority over that access, we are going to have continued tension there. . . ."

". . . West Germany now has only 9 divisions, which is a fraction of the Soviet forces. . . . It has no nuclear weapons of its own. It has a very small air force—almost no navy. . . . So that I do not see that this country represents a military threat now to the Soviet Union, even though I recognize how bitter was the struggle in World War II. . . ."

". . . The United States, as a matter of national policy, will not give nuclear weapons to any country, and I would be extremely reluctant to see West Germany acquire a nuclear capacity of its own. Chancellor Adenauer stated that they would not, in 1954. That is still the policy of that government, and I think that is the wise policy."

"I think, if we look at it realistically, we should be able to reach an accord which protects the interests of our 2 great countries, and permits us both to go ahead with increasing our standard of living and meeting other problems. In the United States in the last 14 years our living standard has increased 40%. In the Soviet Union it has gone up sharply. Nobody can benefit more from peace than the Soviet Union and the United States."

Adenauer-JFK Talks. West German Chancellor Adenauer flew to the U.S. Nov. 19 to confer with Pres. Kennedy on a coordinated Western policy toward negotiations on the future of Berlin and Germany. The 2 leaders announced Nov. 22 their full agreement on Western terms for the negotiations and on military measures to resist continued Soviet pressures in Germany.

Week in Headlines

Pres. Kennedy's views given Russian people in Izvestia interview.
Western leaders continued consultations on Berlin.
U.S., Britain, USSR resumed nuclear test ban talks in Geneva.
Security Council authorized UN action against Katanga.
U.S. space scientists orbited, recovered chimpanzee safely.
Pres. Kennedy shifted Bowles, other Administration aides.
DR opposition led general strike against Balaguer; U.S. ships remained in area.
Sen. Styles Bridges died.

Adenauer was greeted by State Secy. Rusk on his arrival in Washington Nov. 19 with West German Foreign Min. Gerhard Schroeder and Defense Min. Franz-Josef Strauss. His first meeting with Pres. Kennedy took place at the White House Nov. 20; the 2 leaders conferred privately through interpreters and then with Rusk, Schroeder, Strauss and U.S. Defense Secy. Robert S. McNamara. The talks were continued in 2 sessions Nov. 21 and ended the next day with the issuance of a joint Kennedy-Adenauer communiqué. Adenauer left Washington for Bonn later Nov. 22.

The communiqué indicated that the talks had dispelled reported U.S.-West German mistrust and differences over the West's response to Soviet actions in Berlin.

The communiqué said: "The President and the chancellor reaffirmed their clear determination to insure . . . a free and vigorous life for the population of Berlin. They are in accord on the basic elements which will permit a peaceful resolution of this crisis through negotiation if there is reasonableness on the part of the Soviet Union. . . . They also agreed on the necessity for . . . increasing the ability of . . . [NATO] to cope with any military developments."

The communiqué branded as "false and unwarranted" the USSR's charges of NATO and West German aggressive intent. It said: (1) NATO was "an alliance for defense against aggression which abides fully by the requirements of the [UN] Charter." (2) West Germany had "demonstrated that it looks to its legitimate security interests entirely within [NATO] . . . and has integrated its entire effective defense establishment into the multinational NATO framework."

Washington sources reported Nov. 22 that Mr. Kennedy had assured Adenauer that the U.S. was not considering any solution that would

*Mr. Kennedy stressed the U.S.' differing policies toward Cuba and British Guiana, both of which had avowedly Marxist regimes. The U.S., he said, opposed Cuban Premier Fidel Castro's government because it did not permit free elections; the U.S. did not object to Prime Min. Cheddi Jagan's government because it came to power in an "honest election" and represented the wishes of a majority of British Guiana's population.

weaken West Berlin's ties with West Germany or diminish Western occupation rights in the city. He reportedly pledged the U.S. to oppose any settlement based on military disengagement or recognition of East Germany's Communist régime. Adenauer was said to have promised an intensified West German arms buildup.

(Adenauer, meeting Nov. 16 with U.S. newsmen before his trip, had called for ending the U.S. President's exclusive authority to order the use of NATO nuclear weapons. He said: NATO could face a situation in which an "immediate decision had to be taken when the fate of all could be decided in one hour and the President . . . cannot be reached"; "we must arrange within NATO that a decision can be taken to use atomic weapons even before the President is heard from.")

(Pres. Kennedy Nov. 8 had denied Soviet charges that Adenauer and the Bonn government were militarists. He said at a Washington news conference that East Germany, although smaller than West Germany, had "substantially larger ground forces.")

De Gaulle-Macmillan Talks. French Pres. de Gaulle visited British Prime Min. Macmillan at the latter's Sussex estate Nov. 24-26 for talks on reconciling British-French differences over the need for East-West negotiations on the Berlin question.

The 2 met privately, and no joint statement was issued on their talks. But British and French sources reported Nov. 26 that de Gaulle had agreed not to obstruct preliminary steps toward new Berlin negotiations. De Gaulle was said to have remained unenthusiastic about the value of such talks with the USSR, but he reportedly accepted Macmillan's view that France should take part in formulating coordinated Western terms for negotiations. De Gaulle was said to have refused to promise that France would participate in East-West talks on Germany. But he reportedly retreated from his prior position that the Berlin crisis had been begun unilaterally by the USSR and should be ended by it. [See p. 386G1]

Kroll Incident Closed. West German Amb.-to-USSR Hans Kroll returned to Moscow Nov. 20 after being absolved of charges that he had initiated proposals for a Berlin settlement in a private interview with Premier Khrushchev. At a meeting Nov. 16 with U.S. newsmen, Adenauer denied that Kroll had committed an "indiscretion" in his talks with Khrushchev. He added that Kroll would have been remiss if he had rebuffed Khrushchev's request for a meeting or if he failed to take advantage of the interview to discuss a possible settlement.

(The N.Y. Times reported from Bonn Nov. 17 that Kroll had been responsible for nearly all of the proposals discussed in his meeting with Khrushchev. Kroll also was said to have advanced the idea of a "grand reconciliation" between the USSR and West Germany.) [See p. 413B1]

Talks Seen Despite Wall. State Secy. Rusk indicated Nov. 17 that the U.S. considered the removal of the East Berlin wall to be a goal of future East-West negotiations rather than a precondition for such talks.

Rusk refused to make a clear statement of U.S. policy on the matter, "but," he said, "the wall certainly ought not be a permanent feature of the European landscape"; "I see no reason why the Soviet Union should think that it is to their advantage . . . to leave . . . that monument to Communist failure in East Berlin and East Germany, that prison wall. . . ."

Rusk's remarks were in answer to questions concerning a statement Nov. 16 by Chancellor Adenauer that the wall was "non-negotiable" and its destruction should be made a prior condition for any East-West talks on Germany. West German Foreign Min. Schroeder declared Nov. 18, however, that Bonn had not made the wall's removal a precondition for East-West talks so long as such talks were not held under Soviet pressure.

(Commenting on Adenauer's demand that a new system of control be devised for NATO nuclear weapons, Rusk declared that the U.S. was "interested in a NATO nuclear deterrent" but could take no steps toward this until European NATO states had consulted among themselves on "how NATO itself would see the organization of such a deterrent force." He said that these were "matters that go to the very life and death of nations" and could not be decided by the U.S. alone.)

Rusk, in an address Nov. 28 at a New York meeting of the Academy of Political Science, declared that the U.S. was prepared to continue negotiations with the USSR in the hope that "the raw edges of our basic conflict in objectives may be . . . dulled." He suggested that East-West negotiations might best be devoted to these 4 areas: (1) arms control, particularly agreements to prevent "war by accident and miscalculation"; (2) resolution of "specific crises which have reached the point of clear and present danger"; (3) prevention of "future crises" by "continuous communications between ourselves and the Communists"; (4) cooperation serving "the interests of both sides" in the fields of health, science, space exploration and nuclear energy. Rusk added: Khrushchev's "program for an eventual total Communist victory does not exclude the use of force and threats—it seems to exclude only the great war which would destroy the Soviet Union."

Red Terms on Wall. It was reported Nov. 20 that Khrushchev, at his meeting with West German Amb. Kroll, had agreed that the East Berlin wall was an "ugly thing" but that it would remain until a "general understanding" had been reached between East and West Germany. Khrushchev reportedly disclosed that the wall had been ordered built by East German CP First Secy. Walter Ulbricht for "well-known reasons." Presumably he referred to the flight of refugees from East Germany.

Ulbricht, in a CP Central Committee report published Nov. 26 by the East German newspaper Neues Deutschland, declared that the East Berlin wall would "become unnecessary" only after West Germany quit NATO and dismissed its "Hitler generals." Ulbricht said that East Germany would reject any Western proposals that accorded it only de facto recognition. He asserted that the 4-power occupation statute applied to West Berlin only and not to East Berlin, which was, he said, within East Germany's state territory.

Berlin Incidents. A U.S. military train was halted for 15 hours Nov. 23 at the Soviet checkpoint in Marienborn, East Germany. It was released only after U.S. authorities had turned over to Soviet officers an East German who had broken into the train and hidden during its trip across East Germany. The train was one of 4 run daily between Frankfurt and West Berlin. East Germany said the stowaway was fleeing arrest as a burglar.

East German border police detained and interrogated 4 Britons Nov. 15. 2 were released after they promised to spy on West Berlin troop dispositions in order to get back their air tickets home. They reported the incident on their release.

State Secy. Franz Thedieck of Bonn's All-German Affairs Ministry reported Nov. 25 that more than 400 East German soldiers and police had fled to the West since the construction of the East Berlin wall was begun Aug. 13. [See p. 426C1]

Nuclear Test Ban

Geneva Talks Resumed. The 3-power negotiations on a treaty to ban nuclear weapons tests was resumed in Geneva Nov. 28. The talks, recessed Sept. 9 after the USSR had resumed nuclear testing, were reopened under an agreement reached in an exchange of notes between the U.S. and Britain and the USSR. [See p. 425B1]

The conference was reconvened by Joseph B. Godber, chief British delegate, under the rotating chairmanship system in use at the talks since 1958. The U.S. was represented by chief delegate Arthur H. Dean and the USSR by chief delegate Semyon K. Tsarapkin.

A new Soviet draft proposal for an unsupervised ban on nuclear weapons tests was submitted at the conference's first session and immediately was rejected by the West. The Soviet draft, made public through the Tass news agency Nov. 27, would pledge the world's 4 nuclear powers to refrain from all nuclear tests and to rely on their nationally-controlled test detection systems for supervision.

A Soviet government statement published Nov. 27 by Tass with the draft said that the proposal for nationally-controlled supervision was an extension of a similar plan advanced by Pres. Kennedy and Prime Min. Macmillan in their Sept. 3 appeal against nuclear tests in the atmosphere. It said that the USSR would be willing to replace nationally-controlled detection with an internation-

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ally controlled system only as part of an international supervisory system set up under a treaty for general disarmament.

The Soviet draft's operative articles:

"Article 1. The states . . . solemnly pledge themselves not to hold tests of any types of nuclear and thermonuclear weapons in the atmosphere, in outer space and under water.

"Article 2. With the object of conducting reciprocal observation over the fulfillment of this commitment . . . the states . . . shall use their national systems of detecting nuclear and thermonuclear explosions.

"Article 3. The states . . . assume the obligation not to hold any underground tests of nuclear weapons pending an agreement . . . to control such tests as a composite part of an international control system over . . . an agreemen on general and complete disarmament.

"Article 4. The present agreement becomes effective immediately upon its signature . . . [by the U.S., Britain, France and USSR]."

Speaking for the West, Dean declared Nov. 28 that the Soviet draft was "completely, totally, absolutely unsatisfactory and unacceptable." He said there was "no chance whatsoever" for U.S. acceptance of any draft that failed to provide effective international supervision of the test ban.

Tsarapkin replied the same day that the USSR could not permit the presence of international inspection machinery on its territory as long as the U.S. was leading the West in a new arms race. He said that under current world conditions an international inspectorate would be used for "espionage and intelligence."

Congo

UN Council Action. The UN Security Council met in New York Nov. 13-24 and authorized action against a renewed threat of civil war between the central Congolese government and the Katanga Province régime.

The Council's decision was embodied in an Asian-African resolution adopted Nov. 24 by a vote of 9-0 (Britain and France abstaining). The resolution, reaffirming prior UN pledges to defend the Congo's territorial and political unity, deplored "all armed action in opposition to the authority of the [central Congolese government], . . . specifically, secessionist activities and armed action [by] . . . Katanga with the aid of external resources and foreign mercenaries." It rejected "the claims that Katanga is a 'sovereign independent nation.'"

The resolution authorized UN Secy. Gen. U Thant "to take vigorous action, including the use of requisite measures of force, for the immediate apprehension, detention . . . [and] deportation of all foreign military and paramilitary personnel and political advisers" not under the UN command. It authorized UN measures to prevent the further entry of arms or personnel destined for Katanga.

Soviet Rep.-to-UN Valerian A. Zorin cast the USSR's 96th and 97th Security Council vetoes to prevent the adoption of key amendments proposed by U.S. Amb.-to-UN Adlai E. Stevenson. These were (1) a request that U Thant help reorganize and retrain the Congolese army, and (2) a draft deploring all armed attacks on forces of the UN and the central Congolese government. Zorin mistakenly announced that he had vetoed a 3d U.S. amendment, for removal of all arms used against the UN or central government; it had failed to win the 7 votes required for passage. Stevenson withdrew a 4th amendment, urging U Thant's conciliation of opposing Congolese factions, after Zorin threatened to veto it.

Stevenson said Nov. 24 that the U.S. had voted for the Asian-African resolution "with the greatest reluctance" to make clear it supported the central government in its battle against Katanga.

U Thant, in a statement to the Council after the vote, promised to carry out the resolution "with determination and vigor." He announced later that earlier Council resolutions gave him the authority to attempt reorganization of the Congolese army and a reconciliation of the Congo's warring factions despite the defeat of the U.S.' amendments.

The Council had been called into session Nov. 13 at the request of Ethiopia, Nigeria and the Sudan. Addressing the opening meeting, Congolese Foreign Min. Justin Bomboko appealed for direct UN aid to give the central government "the tools and the means" to extend its authority to Katanga and end the Congo's "chaotic situation." The proposal for UN action to rid the Congo of Katangan mercenaries was introduced Nov. 15 by Ethiopia, Liberia, and the UAR. It was attacked Nov. 15 by Belgian Foreign Min. Paul-Henri Spaak as an order for "a white manhunt" in Katanga.

Stevenson said Nov. 16 that Deputy Premier Antoine Gizenga's leftist followers in Oriental Province were "in open rebellion" against the central government and should be dealt with as severely as the Katanga régime. He urged the formation of a small UN air force to deal with the uprisings. Zorin assailed the U.S. for attempting to divert attention from "the intervention of Belgium and other colonialist powers in Katanga." Spaak rejected Zorin's charges Nov. 17. He declared that Belgium had advised Katanga to accept the authority of the central government and had done everything possible to achieve this. (The U.S.' proposals were submitted by Stevenson Nov. 20.)

(Spaak said Nov. 17 that he personally had urged Katanga Pres. Moise Tshombe to halt the secessionist movement. He asserted that it was the UN's task to bring about negotiations to this end. He supported the central government in its refusal to negotiate with Katanga as a legitimate government. Spaak met Nov. 21 with Pres. Kennedy and told him that he saw little hope of an early solution in the Congo.) [See p. 61B1]

Gizenga Uprising. UN officials in the Congo reported Nov. 15 that a wave of mutinies had swept Congolese army units in Kivu and northern Katanga. The mutineers were believed to be sympathetic to Vice Premier Antoine Gizenga and his leftist followers centered in Stanleyville, Oriental Province.

Gizenga, chief aide to the late Patrice Lumumba, had left Léopoldville for Stanleyville Oct. 5, ostensibly to take care of personal matters before taking up his post in Premier Cyrille Adoula's central Congolese government. Gizenga, however, overstayed the 8-day time limit on his trip. When he ignored an Adoula ultimatum to return by Nov. 5, it was conceded that he probably had abandoned the cabinet post.

The mutinous Congolese troops who murdered 13 Italian airmen in Kindu Nov. 11 were believed to be pro-Gizenga. Other pro-Gizenga mutinies were said to be those in Luluabourg and in Albertville, a northern Katanga city that had been seized by Baluba tribesmen and was occupied by Congolese troops from Kivu or Oriental Province Nov. 14. Indian UN troops in Albertville reported that the invaders had terrorized the city.

Gizenga, who had gone to Kindu to try to arrange the release of the Italian airmen, declared his opposition to the Adoula government Nov. 14. The AP reported from Léopoldville Nov. 15 that he had summoned all former Lumumba followers to set up a leftwing nationalist Panalu Movement.

(It was reported that Gen. Victor Lundula and Interior Min. Christopher Gbenye had been ousted from Kindu on Gizenga's orders. The 2, former aides to Lumumba and Gizenga, had gone to Kindu to try to rescue the Italians.)

(Italy observed 3 days of national mourning Nov. 17-19 in tribute to the slain airmen. Communist and Neo-Fascist, [MSI] deputies clashed in parliament Nov. 17 over alleged leftist responsibility for the massacre. Anti-African demonstrators paraded in Rome Nov. 17, and Rome students attacked and chased 3 Negroes, one an American, Nov. 18.) [See p. 425E3]

UN Moves Vs. Mutiny. Premier Adoula appealed Nov. 16 for UN help against the uprising and the Kindu troops responsible for the Italians' slaying. He said the mutinous troops' actions were "threatening the independence of the Congo" and that he was "ashamed of Luluabourg, Albertville and Kindu." The Adoula government and UN Command announced their agreement Nov. 17 on a joint commission to probe the slayings.

The UN ordered its Kivu forces Nov. 17 to move on Kindu and prevent the escape of the Congolese responsible for the massacre. But the UN disclosed Nov. 25 that it had abandoned efforts to disarm and arrest the Kindu garrison and instead would back a central government plan to transfer the Congolese unit to another site and administer justice itself. Ethiopian UN troops took control of Kindu Nov. 27.

An agreement guaranteeing the UN Force freedom of movement and action in the Congo was signed in New York Nov. 27 by U Thant and Foreign Min. Justin Bomboko. The agreement, under negotiation since 1960, gave the UN Command freedom to move aircraft, troops and military equipment without restriction, exempted UN personnel from Congolese legal jurisdiction, and assured the force free access to all ports, roads, and airports.

Tshombe Challenges UN. Katanga Pres. Tshombe warned the UN Com-

mand Nov. 25 that any attempt to suppress his régime would be resisted "even if the whole Katanga population—black and white—has to die." Tshombe made the declaration at an Elisabethville press conference called specifically to reply to the Security Council resolution ordering UN action against his government. He asserted that Katanga was ready "for any negotiation and solution of the [secessionist] problem," but "if we are attacked, we will reply with force."

Tshombe, in cables to U Thant and the Security Council, had offered Nov. 17 to begin "immediate negotiations" with the Adoula government. His conditions, according to the message to the Council, were that Katanga be recognized as "a sovereign and independent nation" and that the UN intervene to halt any invasions of Katanga territory. He said he would negotiate only on the basis of the Tananarive agreement, reached in March, for the creation of a Congolese confederation. His terms were rejected by Congolese Foreign Min. Bomboko in New York Nov. 17. [See p. 89B1]

(Tshombe denounced Nov. 16 as "completely false" the UN report accusing him of complicity in the murder of Lumumba. Norwegian Lt. Col. Bjorn Egge, ex-UN Force intelligence chief, had told newsmen in Paris Nov. 15 that he doubted Tshombe's involvement in the slaying but that Col. Carlos Huyghe of Belgium repeatedly had been implicated.) [See p. 414B2]

SPACE

Chimp Sent into Orbit. A 37½-pound chimpanzee named Enos made 2 earth-circling trips in orbit in a U.S. Project Mercury capsule Nov. 29 and then was recovered safely from the Atlantic 250 miles south of Bermuda.

The 5½-year-old male chimpanzee rode into space in the nose of an Atlas missile launched from Cape Canaveral's Pad 14 at 10:07 a.m. The capsule went into a west-to-east orbit inclined at an angle of 32° to the equator. The orbit's apogee was 146 miles, its perigee 46 miles.

NASA scientists had intended to send the chimpanzee around the earth 3 times, but they cut the number to 2 when trouble developed in the reaction jets that controlled the position of the capsule during flight. The trouble was detected during the 2d circle of the earth, and the NASA officials decided to forego the 3d trip "to save the chimp's life and to save the capsule."

A cooling system malfunction let Mercury cabin get about 10° too hot and allowed excess heating of the inverters, but the malfunction was being corrected before the flight was ended, and NASA officials said this difficulty was not serious enough to have caused the reduction in the number of passes around the earth.

In bringing the capsule out of orbit, retro-rockets braked the capsule's speed from 17,500 mph. to 1,350 mph. in a little more than 3 minutes. A drogue parachute was released at an altitude of 21,000 feet to stabilize the falling capsule. At 10,000 feet the main parachute ballooned out to ease the capsule the rest of the way. The capsule reached the surface of the Atlantic at 1:28 p.m. and was picked up with its passenger about an hour later by the destroyer U.S.S. Stormes.

The chimpanzee Enos was kept at work performing a series of psychomotor tests from shortly before launching until after touch-down in the ocean. He had spent weeks learning the tests. Initial data indicated that weightlessness and other spaceflight stresses had reduced his efficiency little if at all.

The chimpanzee's flight originally had been scheduled for Nov. 14 but had been delayed because of a hydrogen-peroxide leak in the capsule. [See pp. 428F3-429A1, 380F3-381A1]

U.S. Mystery Satellite. The press was kept in the dark about a U.S. satellite launching for the first time Nov. 22 when a launching took place at Point Arguello, Calif. at 12:50 p.m. The Air Force announced shortly afterwards that "a satellite employing an Atlas-Agena-B booster combination was successfully launched today" and that it carried "a number of classified test components." [See pp. 428C3-429E1]

Ranger II Fails. An effort to send a 675-pound Ranger vehicle on a 1,000,000-mile round trip into space failed Nov. 18. A 2-stage Atlas-Agena rocket fired from Cape Canaveral succeeded in putting its Agena stage into a "parking orbit" around the earth, but the Agena engine did not restart when the point in orbit was reached at which Ranger II was to be ejected and fired the rest of the way into space. The Agena and Ranger sections separated, but instead of shooting off into space, Ranger II remained in the same low orbit (apogee 145 miles, perigee 94 miles) as the Agena. Space officials conceded that the failure would delay the attempt, previously scheduled for Jan.-Feb. 1962, to land Ranger III on the moon. [See p. 381C1]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

The President

Bowles, Others Shifted. Pres. Kennedy announced Nov. 26 that Chester Bowles, 60, would be replaced as State Undersecretary by George W. Ball, 51, State Undersecretary for Economic Affairs. The President simultaneously announced 9 other changes in top State Department and White House posts.

The Nov. 26 announcement said Bowles would be moved to a "high policy-making position." The next day the President announced Bowles' reassignment, to an area "2d to none in importance," as the President's special representative and adviser on African, Asian and Latin-American affairs. Presidential Press Secy. Pierre Salinger said Bowles would also serve as an ex officio member of the State Department's Policy Planning Council and would have the rank of ambassador. [See pp. 282G1-D2, 256A3]

Other Nov. 26 changes (former posts in parentheses): George C. McGhee, 49 (State Department counsellor and Policy Planning Council chairman), State Undersecretary for Political Affairs, to assume Ball's former duties; Averell Harriman, 70 (ambassador at large), Assistant State Secretary for Far Eastern Affairs, replacing Walter P. McConaughy, 53, who was to get an ambassadorial post; Walt Whitman Rostow, 44, (the President's deputy special assistant for national security affairs), State Department counsellor and Policy Planning Council chairman; Richard N. Goodwin, 30, (the President's deputy special counsel), Deputy Assistant State Secretary for Inter-American Affairs; Brooks Hays, (Assistant State Secretary for Congressional Affairs), special Presidential assistant; Frederick G. Dutton, 37 (the President's special assistant for cabinet affairs), to Hays' former post; Timothy J. Reardon Jr., 45, (the President's administrative assistant), to Dutton's former post.

Swing Succeeded by Farrell. Pres. Kennedy accepted the resignation of Gen. Joseph M. Swing, 67, as U.S. Immigration & Naturalization Service Commissioner Nov. 21 and named Raymond F. Farrell, 55, associate commissioner, to succeed him. Swing, commissioner since 1953, recently had completed 50 years in government service. [See Vol. VIII, p. 156D-E1]

Air Safety Plan. Pres. Kennedy ordered Federal Aviation Agency Administrator Najeeb E. Halaby Nov. 12 to begin at once to implement an air-safety report submitted the same day to the President by his "Project Beacon" task force. The safety program proposed by the report, with which Halaby "fully" concurred, supplanted the FAA's current 5-year program. The system it recommended would require a $500 million capital outlay, double that of the earlier plan.

The task force, headed by Richard Ralston Hough, American Telephone and Telegraph Co. vice president for engineering, recommended that planes weighing 12,500 or more pounds be equipped with a special transmitter, called a beacon, to radio altitude to traffic control centers in reply to impulses sent from ground-radar. The plane's altitude and identification number would be carried along with the plane's location on ground radarscopes.

The report also urged: (a) air-traffic control use of the radar system of the Air Force's Semi-Automatic Ground Environment System (SAGE); (b) more areas for the exclusive use of ground-control flying; (c) separate corridors in busy terminals for fast, medium and slow aircraft; (d) requirements of 24,000 or more feet of altitude in mountainous areas, 14,500 feet in most other areas and 8,000 feet over heavy-traffic airways; (e) speed limits on flight below 8,000 feet; (f) regional airports to serve several communities; (g) authority for all pilots, whether qualified for instrument flight or not, to use the ground-control system in good weather. [See p. 339B-F2]

Labor Data Study. Pres. Kennedy Nov. 10 appointed a 6-member panel, headed by Robert A. Gordon, chairman of the University of California's Economics Department, to review Labor Department methods of obtaining U.S. employment-unemployment statistics.

Labor Secy. Arthur J. Goldberg had recommended the study in order to restore public confidence in the data. The department had been criticized over the alleged unreliability of the statistics, especially the continuing high unemployment rate.

The basic labor figures had been obtained from (a) Census Bureau interviews with 35,000 households in 333 areas, (b) monthly payroll reports of 180,000 employers and (c) unemployment compensation data. [See p. 398D-G2]

Civil Service Boards. Pres. Kennedy directed the Civil Service Commission Nov. 14 to set up boards of federal executives in its administrative regions to "provide means for closer coordination of federal activities at the regional level." The order, designed to promote efficiency and economy of operation, said the boards should not "require additional personnel." CSC Chrmn. John W. Macy Jr. said later Nov. 14 that he had ordered boards for Atlanta, Boston, Chicago, Dallas, Denver, New York, San Francisco, St. Louis and Seattle. [See p. 397G2]

Civil Rights

Police Brutality Charged. Police brutality was "still a serious and continuing problem" in the U.S., the Civil Rights Commission charged Nov. 17 in its final 1961 report. "Although whites are not immune," it said, "Negroes feel the brunt of official brutality, proportionately, more than any other group."

To remedy the situation, the CRC urged Congress to consider: (a) a program of grants-in-aid to state and local governments for development of recruiting programs, police-administration schools with scholarships, training programs in scientific crime detection and in constitutional rights and human relations; (b) amendments to current laws to specifically outlaw such acts as physical injury, unnecessary force during arrest or custody, violence or unlawful restraint used to get a confession, aid to private violence or refusal to protect from known violence (the report cited an incident in Birmingham, Ala. in which police were cognizant of impending violence but did nothing to prevent integrationists from being beaten); (c) legislation to make county, city or local (but not state) governments liable to victims of their officers' misconduct; (d) legislation to enable the U.S. to start civil suits to prevent exclusion from juries because of race.

The CRC report cited as problems in the area of justice: (1) the scarcity of suits brought against U.S., state or local officials for denial of constitutional rights; (2) the Justice Department's policy not to act on a brutality case when state authorities took action; (3) the fact that most municipalities were not liable for their officers' misconduct; (4) the fact that "the burden of combating . . . racial exclusion from juries now rests entirely on private persons. . . ."

In a concluding statement applicable to its 1961 work, the CRC scored delay and urged an attack against bias "on all fronts simultaneously." It specifically exhorted the President to use the prestige of his office to explain the "moral issues involved in critical situations when they arise," to reiterate his backing of the Supreme Court's desegregation decision and to stimulate voting interest. [See p. 418G2-F3]

Virginia School Sale Barred. The Virginia Supreme Court Nov. 27 declared unconstitutional a 1959 state law permitting the sale of public school properties if approved by local referendums. Such a referendum had been sought by a group of white Alleghany County citizens. The court held that the state had "the obligation to establish and maintain . . . public free schools throughout the state." [See p. 338A-G3]

Fort Worth Order. U.S. Judge Leo Brewster in Fort Worth, Tex. Nov. 9 ordered the city school board to begin desegregation in the 1962 fall term and to submit a desegregation plan "with all deliberate speed." [See p. 242C1]

Chattanooga Plan Rejected. The U.S. 6th Circuit Court of Appeals in Cincinnati, O. Nov. 13 upheld U.S. District Judge Leslie R. Darr's rejection of Chattanooga's school desegregation plan as too slow. The board's plan submitted to Darr Jan. 23, called for desegregating the first 3 grades of selected schools in 1962 and for desegregating one grade a year thereafter. [See Vol. XX, p. 478B1]

Actors Bar Bias. The AFL-CIO Actors' Equity Association announced Oct. 8 that, effective June 1, 1962, its members would refuse to appear in theaters where segregation was in effect either in seating or backstage. The announcement was made by Equity's executive secretary, Angus Duncan. Duncan said the new policy had been agreed on May 31 by Equity, which represented legitimate stage actors, and the League of New York Theaters, which represented Broadway producers and managers. [See Vol. XX, p. 207D1]

Armed Forces

Build-Up Satisfactory. Defense Secy. Robert S. McNamara said Nov. 17 that the military build-up in the Berlin crisis was proceeding "very satisfactorily" and that there were "no present plans" to call up more reservists.

McNamara said armed manpower had been increased in recent months by 300,000 men, including 45,000 sent to Europe. Armed forces strength, the Pentagon said Nov. 22, had increased by 172,473 in October and was 2,725,385 Oct. 31 (Army 1,022,879, Navy 653,472, Air Force 861,327, Marines 187,707).

Reports from the Pentagon Nov. 28 indicated that Pres. Kennedy and McNamara, after meeting at Hyannis Port, Mass. Nov. 24, had decided to seek Congressional authority to raise regular Army strength from 14 to 16 combat divisions (total strength to be about 960,000). [See pp. 387F3-388B1]

Rightist Activity Scored. Ex-Socialist Party Pres. Norman Thomas urged Defense Secy. Robert S. McNamara Nov. 21 to curb "extreme ultra-rightist activities" that were "still being "conducted a virtual one-man crusade forces" despite McNamara's ban on them. Thomas made the charge in a report entitled "The Ultra Right and the Military-Industrial Complex," prepared by the Socialist Party staff for the Socialist Party-Social Democratic Federation.

The report, made public at a news conference in New York, accused Vice Adm. Robert Goldthwaite, Chief of Naval Air Training and commandant of the Pensacola, Fla. naval air station, of "indoctrinating his men with extremist views" and with having "conducted a virtual one-man crusade for rightwing extremism from coast to coast." (The N.Y. Times quoted Goldthwaite as saying Nov. 21 that he had engaged in nothing "but sound, patriotic American programs.")

The report also charged that: (a) Lt. Col. Ira L. Beard had urged Army reservists in San Antonio, Tex. to attend a Sept. 1960 "American seminar" featuring "extreme" rightwing speakers; (b) Lt. Stephen Huffaker, information officer at Oxnard (Calif.) Air Force Base, delivered during Jan.-June before civic, veterans and church groups about 65 talks attacking schools, churches and newspapers for being "soft on communism"; (c) the National War College regularly had "rightwing" lecturers such as Dr. Frederick C. Schwarz and James Burnham of the National Review magazine; (d) the AF had as its psychological warfare program lecturer Constantine Baldyreff, "a leader in a Fascist and anti-Semitic Russian exile organization known as the Solidarists"; (e) Maj. Gen. A. C. O'Hara, N.Y. Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller's chief of staff and commander of the N.Y. Division of Military Naval Affairs, had asked "radical rightists" to hold seminars before state military groups. (O'Hara said Nov. 21 the seminars were held by a private group and that the reservists attended "voluntarily and without pay.") [See pp. 417C3-418D1]

Enterprise Commissioned. The 1,123-foot, 85,350-ton nuclear-powered aircraft carrier U.S.S. Enterprise, described by the Navy as the biggest, fastest and most powerful warship ever built, was commissioned in Newport News, Va. Nov. 25. Its estimated cost: $444-$450 million. [See Vol. XX, p. 378E2]

Politics

Goldwater & the South. Sen. Barry M. Goldwater (R., Ariz.) pledged at an Atlanta news conference Nov. 18 that he would "bend every muscle to see that the South has a voice [at the 1964 GOP convention] on everything that affects the life of the South." Goldwater said: Both parties had "made a mistake in trying to be specific about civil rights" in their 1960 platforms; he opposed U.S. enforcement of school integration; the Supreme Court desegregation decision "was right" but not "necessarily the supreme law of the land" because the 10th Amendment gave states control of education; he would back an amendment identifying public education as in the states' domain.

Goldwater was in Atlanta to attend a 12-state Southern GOP strategy conference Nov. 17-18. He told a conference dinner audience Nov. 17 that "liberalism has stifled the Southern conservative . . . voice in the Democratic party." (50 Negroes attended the integrated dinner.) [See p. 430A1]

GOP Polled on 1964 Nominee. 49.3% of 1,380 delegates to the 1960 GOP national convention picked Sen. Barry Goldwater (Ariz.) as their choice for the 1964 Republican Presidential nominee, according to a poll conducted by the Washington newsletter Human Events (released Oct. 27). 28.1% of the responding delegates picked Ex-Vice Pres. Richard M. Nixon and 16.3% N.Y. Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller.

A Gallup poll released Nov. 4 showed that 51% of Republicans interviewed favored Rockefeller and 33% favored Goldwater in a choice between the 2 of them for the 1964 nomination. Nixon had been the first choice of GOP voters before his announcement that he would not be a

1964 Presidential candidate. [See p. 16C2]

Schmidt Wins in Scranton. William T. Schmidt (R.) was elected mayor of Scranton, Pa. Nov. 7 by defeating incumbent James T. Hanlon (D.). His victory was announced Nov. 22 after a count of absentee ballots.

Labor

Union Membership Down. The Labor Department reported Nov. 24 that U.S. union membership had declined from 17,117,000 in 1959 to 17,049,000 in 1960. The 1960 figure, representing 23.3% of the total U.S. labor force, was an increase of 36,000 over 1958, when 23.9% of the labor force had union membership. The percentage in 1959 was 23.8%. [See Vol. XX, p. 74F1]

Labor Secy. Arthur J. Goldberg, in an address Nov. 17 before the biennial convention in Washington of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Department, criticized labor's organizing efforts as the cause of the membership decline. He also criticized inter-union feuding.

Similar criticism had been voiced by IUD Pres. Walter P. Reuther at the Nov. 15-17 IUD convention. Reuther warned Nov. 15 that continued AFL-CIO disunity "will so weaken us" as to "jeopardize the very existence of the American labor movement." [See p. 266F-G3]

FEPC Law Urged. Calls for a fair employment practices act were made Nov. 11 by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Nov. 9 by A. Philip Randolph, the federation's only Negro vice president.

Meany made his appeal in a taped speech to a New York labor meeting on civil rights. He said there were "pockets of discrimination" within the AFL-CIO but "bigger pockets . . . created by employers covered by union contracts." Randolph called Meany's appeal a "belated, but very significant admission."

Randolph had urged an FEPC law at a news conference Nov. 9, prior to the 2d annual convention of the Negro American Labor Council in Chicago Nov. 10-12. He said he had lost hope that the AFL-CIO could cleanse itself of bigotry. The only solution left was federal legislation, he declared.

In an address to the council Nov. 11, Randolph accused the AFL-CIO of "moral paralysis" in its racial policies. He called for a crusade to desegregate the labor movement in the South and for the development of a "bonafide American labor party." Council delegates Nov. 12 denounced the AFL-CIO's recent censure of Randolph. The council, which had about 10,000 members, agreed Nov. 10 to accept non-union members on the ground that many Negroes were excluded from unions by bias. [See pp. 382B-D2, 418G2-D3]

Political Dissent Rights Upheld. California District Appeals Judge W. Turney Fox ruled in Los Angeles Nov. 16 that unions had no right to discipline members for political activities opposed by union officers. The decision upset a 1960 Superior Court ruling that the AFL-CIO International Association of Machinists could legally expel Cecil C. Mitchell and John Mulgrew on the ground that they had campaigned, against IAM policy, for a state "right-to-work" law. [See p. 142B1-A2]

Other U.S. News

NSA Security Chief Resigns. The Defense Department announced Nov. 21 that S. Wesley Reynolds, security director of the National Security Agency, had resigned at the department's request. The action was taken, the department said, (1) on a "lead received from the House Un-American Activities Committee" and (2) under a "standards of conduct" directive banning acceptance of favors from anyone doing business with the government. [See p. 430G3]

Cash Ousted, Blames Pearson. Deputy FHA Commissioner James B. Cash Jr. said Nov. 20 he had been dismissed that day when it became known that Drew Pearson's Nov. 21 newspaper column would report that he had lost $7,000 in a card game at a builder's convention.

Cash said: The card game, played before his FHA appointment, took place at the 1960 National Association of Home Builders convention in Chicago; it was a "sociable" game that reached "ridiculous proportions"; "the other party agreed that the whole affair had been an unintentional mistake and . . . should be forgotten"; Cash, therefore, never paid the $7,000. [See p. 38F2]

Scarbeck Sentenced. U.S. Judge Leonard P. Walsh in Washington Nov. 9 sentenced Irvin C. Scarbeck, 41, to 30 years in prison for passing U.S. secrets to Polish government agents. [See pp. 398E3-399B1]

Care for Aged. H. Lewis Rietz, president of the Health Insurance Association of America, asserted at an HIAA forum in Philadelphia Nov. 13 that "over 50%" of the U.S.' aged persons had health insurance.

Rietz, disputing the contention that the majority of the aged could not afford health insurance, cited "the improving situation of our aged with respect to income and resources." Such improvements, he said, resulted from "the rapid growth of private pension plans, the increasing benefits from OASDI [Old-Age, Survivors & Disability Insurance] and their improving liquid asset position."

Rietz said: (a) The Jan. 1961 Census reported a median income of more than $5,300 for families whose heads were 65 or over and working; a median income of over $3,300 for such urban families whether the family head was working or not; (b) the N.Y. Labor Department reported a median equivalent income of more than $7,000 for all families whose heads were 65-69, a median equivalent income of $4,600 for all families with family heads aged 40-44.

(Ex-Rep. Aime J. Forand, D., R.I., announced Nov. 12 on an ABC radio program that a National Council of Senior Citizens for Medical Care was being formed to back passage of Pres. Kennedy's proposed program for medical care of the aged. Temporary chairman: Forand. A chapter of the council was formed in Detroit Nov. 15 at a meeting attended by more than 6,000 elderly persons.)

(A resolution approving Social Security financing of medical care for the aged was adopted in Detroit Nov. 15 by the American Public Health Association's governing council.) [See p. 363B3; Vol. XX, 195F2]

Hospitalization and medical insurance was extended to recipients of state old-age assistance in Texas under a 20-month contract signed by Blue Cross of Texas and the Texas Public Welfare Department (reported Nov. 16). Texas was the first state to have a private organization underwrite such a program. A state constitutional amendment authorizing the program was approved in 1958.

FOREIGN

Dominican Republic

Strike Vs. Balaguer. Most business activity in the Dominican Republic was halted Nov. 28 by a general strike called by the opposition National Civic Union in a move to oust Pres. Joaquín Balaguer.

The Civic Union ordered the walkout after it had failed to reach agreement with Balaguer's government on creation of a new political system. The government rejected a Civic Union demand that Balaguer resign in favor of a 7-member provisional governing junta to be headed by Civic Union Pres. Viriato A. Fiallo. The Civic Union had rejected a government proposal that it form a coalition régime that Balaguer would head until a new president was chosen in 1962 elections. Maj. Gen. Pedro Rafael Rodriguez Echavarria, who had been appointed armed forces secretary, accused the Civic Union of trying to provoke a "clash between the armed forces" and the Dominican people.

The strike was almost totally effective in Santo Domingo and other major cities. (The capital, called Ciudad Trujillo during the Trujillo dictatorship, had been rechristened Santo Domingo, its original name, by a unanimous act of Congress Nov. 23.) Business establishments — from stores to sugar mills — were shut down. Urban transport was tied up. Tanks and armed patrols took up key positions in Santo Domingo, including the international airport and docks. Balaguer decreed a curfew Nov. 28, and public employes were ordered to return to work Nov. 29 or be dismissed.

The strike had been preceded by violent anti-Trujillo demonstrations in Santo Domingo Nov. 23. Thousands of rioters wrecked and looted homes and stores belonging to Trujillo family members who had fled the DR. Police made no attempt to stop the looters, and some policemen engaged in the pillage. The rioters were finally quelled by troops who fired into the air and hurled tear gas into the streets. At least one looter was killed.

A 6 p.m.-5 a.m. curfew was decreed Nov. 23 but was lifted Nov. 24.

Rodriguez Echavarria reported Nov. 24 that a huge cache of arms had been seized at the Bonao home of Lt. Gen. José Arismendi Trujillo Molina, who had fled to the U.S. with his brother, Gen. Hector Bienvenido Trujillo Molina. Rodriguez said the arms, "enough to equip an army," had belonged to the Trujillo family and the Federal Central Intelligence Agency (secret police), which Balaguer had abolished Nov. 23. Rodriguez said that the Trujillo brothers had planned a coup and that opposition leaders "in

every town in the country" had been marked for assassination.

(Julia Molina Trujillo, aged mother of the late dictator, left by plane for Miami Nov. 23. She was the last of the Trujillos known to have remained in the country.) [See pp. 427G2-428G2]

U.S. Fleet Stays. U.S. officials said in Washington Nov. 24 that U.S. warships off the DR coast would remain as long as danger of "political disintegration" continued.

Balaguer had said Nov. 23 that the DR had not asked for the U.S. ships but would not ask for their removal. He called their presence "salutary" for the preservation of order. [See p. 428E1]

UN Debate. The UN Security Council, at Cuba's request, started an emergency meeting in New York Nov. 22 on Cuban charges of U.S. "aggression" in the Dominican Republic. The Council took no action and ended debate Nov. 28.

Cuban UN Delegate Mario Garcia-Inchaustegui Nov. 22 challenged the U.S. contention that its naval action off the Dominican coast had been aimed at preventing the return of the Trujillo dictatorship. Garcia said he had evidence that the Dominican people were "trying to defeat . . . the [Trujillo] dictatorship personified . . . by [Pres.] Balaguer" and that the U.S. was "trying to save the régime by 'democratizing' Balaguer through the presence of the [U.S.] Marines."

Council Pres. Valerian A. Zorin of the USSR charged Nov. 22 that the U.S.' rôle in the DR affair was a prelude to a U.S. attack on Cuba. U.S. Amb.-to-UN Adlai Stevenson replied that the U.S. warships, which had not entered DR territorial waters, had been sent "with the full knowledge of the [DR] constitutional authorities."

DR delegate Carlos Sanchez y Sanchez, said Nov. 22 that his country did "not feel menaced" by the U.S. naval move.

National Civic Union official José Antonio Bonilla Atiles, appointed a temporary DR delegate to the UN, praised the US naval action Nov. 24 as having helped oust the Trujillo dictatorship without heavy bloodshed. "Blessed be the moment when the American fleet came to Dominican waters," he said.

Bonilla refused to take part in the last day of Council debate Nov. 28 on the ground that the Balaguer government was "returning to its old tricks." Bonilla referred to the government's insistence on including in a provisional government the party of the late Generalissimo Trujillo and a government charge that the Dominican general strike was "anti-American." Bonilla said he still supported the presence of U.S. naval ships in DR waters. [See p. 428G2]

OAS Debate. The OAS council held a special meeting in Washington Nov. 22 on Cuban charges of U.S. "armed intervention" in the DR.

Cuban delegate Carlos M. Lechuga charged that the U.S. naval action off the DR coast threatened to throw the Americas back to the days of constant military interventions.

U.S. delegate deLesseps S. Morrison replied that the "friendly presence" of the U.S. warships was designed to avert "political disintegration." Morrison said "suppression of freedom and democracy in Cuba" represented the "real danger to the peace and security of the Caribbean area."

DR delegate Virgilio Diaz Ordonez called Lechuga's charge an intervention in Dominican affairs. [See p. 428G2]

Rhodesias

Constitution Approved. Southern Rhodesians, mostly white, approved a new British-proposed constitution by a 41,949-to-21,846 vote in a plebiscite held July 27.

The charter, to go into effect in 1962: (1) Gave Africans 15 of the 65 Legislative Assembly seats; (2) increased the number of eligible African voters from 4,000 to 40,000; (3) provided a bill of rights for Africans; (4) abolished British veto power over Southern Rhodesian legislation.

Agreement on the constitution had been reached in Salisbury June 1 by British Secy. of State for Commonwealth Relations Duncan Sandys and Southern Rhodesian Prime Min. Sir Edgar Whitehead. An African delegation, representing the National Democratic Party headed by Joshua Nkomo, also attended the talks, which had started in February. But the Africans walked out of the conference May 15 after it refused to discuss their plans to liberalize laws that had kept 48% of the land under control of whites (who formed 8% of the population).

In a move to rally African support against the new constitution, the National Democratic Party July 23 had held an unofficial nationwide referendum in which an overwhelming majority of Africans voted against the new charter. The Africans opposed the new constitution because it (1) abolished the protective British veto power over Rhodesia's legislation; (2) gave the Africans too little representation in the Legislative Assembly; (3) did not affect current laws discriminating against Africans. [See p. 375D1]

Integration Pledged. The annual congress of Southern Rhodesian Prime Min. Whitehead's United Party in Salisbury Oct. 6 unanimously voted to abolish racial restriction in movies, hotels, restaurants and other public places if the party were reelected in 1962. (Some restrictions were sanctioned by law.) It also agreed that the government should "give the highest priority to removal of restrictions against Africans preventing their acquisition of land."

Racial restrictions were lifted at movie houses in Salisbury and in other cities Oct. 4 as a result of the passage of anti-discrimination amendments to an entertainment control act earlier in the week. Theater managers, however, contended that they still had the right to bar non-whites.

The N.Y. Times reported June 15 that the National Democratic Party had sponsored African sit-in demonstrations in Salisbury cafés, hotels and snack bars to protest racial restrictions in those places. The Times said more powerful sit-in protests had been launched by a new organization called Citizens Against the Color Bar, made up of whites, Africans, Asians and Coloreds.

Ex-Southern Rhodesian Prime Min. R. S. Garfield Todd July 31 announced the formation of a New Africa Party that, he said, would seek to establish a joint African-European government, expand the franchise and abolish racial discrimination.

South Africa

Republic Formed. South Africa became a republic May 31 under the terms of legislation adopted by parliament (approved by a 90-51 House of Assembly vote Apr. 12). South Africa's affiliation with the British Commonwealth was simultaneously dissolved.

Ex-Justice Min. Charles Robberts Swart, 67, who had resigned as governor general Apr. 30, was inaugurated as president in Pretoria May 31. He had been elected to the post May 10 by the electoral college (made up of House of Assembly and Senate members), which gave him 139 votes to 71 for ex-Chief Justice H. A. Fagan.

A proposed 3-day (May 29-31) general strike of non-whites to protest the establishment of the republic and the government's racial policies had failed to materialize on a nationwide scale. The strike had been called by the African National Action Council, representing officials of the banned African National Congress. The walkout was confined largely to Johannesburg, where about half of the city's African workers stayed away from their jobs May 29. Africans hurled stones at other Africans employed as policemen.

South African newspapers estimated May 24 that the police, in an effort to prevent the strike, had arrested 8,000-10,000 non-whites in widespread raids that had started May 3. [See pp. 98G1; Vol. XX, 394G2-C3]

Verwoerd Wins Election. South African Prime Min. Hendrik F. Verwoerd's Nationalist Party retained control of the House of Assembly in nationwide elections held Oct. 18. Assembly seats won: Nationalists 105, United Party (which supported the Nationalist racial segregation policy), 49, Progressives (a splinter group of former United Party members) 1, National Union 1. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 131F2]

Cabinet Appointments. Prime Min. Verwoerd Nov. 2 announced the appointments of Natal province administrator Alfred E. Trollip as immigration minister and Frank W. Waring as a minister without portfolio. Theo Gerdner was to replace Trollip as Natal administrator. Trollip and Waring were the first non-Afrikaner cabinet members to be appointed since Verwoerd came to power in 1948. Both had belonged to the opposition United Party but later had joined the ruling Nationalist Party.

Verwoerd had effected a major shake-up of his cabinet Aug. 24 in an effort to bring more right-wingers into his government:

Balthazar Johannes Vorster, 45, replaced François C. Erasmus as justice minister. Erasmus had been named ambassador to Italy. Vorster, a World War II leader of the Ossewa Brandwag (Oxwagon Watch), an underground pro-Nazi group, also was appointed full minister of education to replace Jan Jonathan Serfontein, who was appointed social welfare and pensions minister. The Department of Mines, formerly headed by Labor, Interior and Immigration Min. Johannes de Klerk, was placed under the jurisdiction of Economy Min. Nicholaas Diederichs. J. F. W. Haak was appointed deputy economy minister. Deputy Interior Min. P. W. Botha was named minister of colored affairs and of community development and housing. J. G. Van De Wath was appointed to the newly created post of deputy minister for South-West African affairs. Bantu Education Min. W. A. Maree was appointed Bantu education and Indian affairs minister without losing his current post.

Africans Form Coalition. More than 1,000 members of the banned African National Congress and the Pan-Africanist Congress agreed on steps Mar. 26 to form a single political organization. The decision was taken at the conclusion of a 2-day meeting in Maritzburg. The principal speaker, Nelson Mandela, ex-Congress president in Transvaal, said the "main aim of [the] conference [was] to consolidate African unity."

UN Group Barred. The South African government announced June 26 that it would refuse the 8-member UN Commission on South-West Africa permission to visit South Africa to investigate alleged misrule in South-West Africa (governed by South Africa under a League of Nations mandate). The UN group previously had been barred by South Africa from entering South-West Africa.

The UN commission interviewed South-West African refugees in Ghana, Bechuanaland, Tanganyika and the UAR. Prior to leaving Ghana for Bechuanaland July 5, the commission had cabled the late UN Secy. Dag Hammarskjöld a warning that South Africa's racial policies in South-West Africa had caused "a grave situation." [See p. 182B3]

Pratt a Suicide. David B. Pratt, 52, who had attempted to assassinate Prime Min. Verwoerd Apr. 9, 1960, committed suicide Oct. 1 by hanging himself at Bloemfontein mental hospital. [See Vol. XX, p. 394D3]

UAR Severs Ties. The UAR broke diplomatic relations with South Africa May 30 in protest against South Africa's apartheid policy.

ECONOMY

Trade Policy. A series of reports on U.S. trade policy was issued Nov. 15-26 by the Joint Congressional Foreign Economic Policy Subcommittee. The reports, commissioned by Chrmn. Hale Boggs (D., La.), were more or less in harmony with the Kennedy Administration's views on trade policy revision.

Among views expressed in the reports:

Nov. 15—The U.S. should try to align its policy "on the level of the Atlantic community" in order to (1) adopt "effective multilateral" controls on East-West trade; (2) develop rules to combat inequalities of competition with the "closed, ultra-protectionist Communist economies"; (3) "immunize" underdeveloped areas susceptible to economic dependence on Communist markets; (4) employ the West's economic strength to "shape events in support of Western objectives" whenever possible. The U.S. should develop a "total policy package" with centralized authority and enough "leverage" to counter Communist proposals. (Report prepared by Samuel Pisar, a member of Pres. Kennedy's pre-inaugural task force on foreign economic policy.)

Nov. 22—The U.S. must: (a) lower tariffs and join with other industrial nations to aid the underdeveloped nations; (b) be alerted to the need for Western cooperation to meet the Communist threat. (Report prepared by Profs. Raymond F. Mikesell and Robert Loring Allen of the University of Oregon.)

Nov. 25—The U.S. can and should increase by 100% Japanese imports during the 1960s; trade policy should be "geared mainly" to domestic considerations. (Report prepared by Prof. Warren S. Hunsberger of the Johns Hopkins School for Advanced International Studies.)

Nov. 26—If tariffs have to be lowered, a program "to facilitate adjustments and minimize injury" to affected industries should be adopted. It should be aimed at individual companies and supervised by the Tariff Commission. (Report prepared by economist Otto R. Reischer.)

Stock Exchange Link. The Montreal and Philadelphia-Baltimore stock exchange Nov. 14 signed an agreement providing mutual trading privileges for their members through direct telephone wires. The Montreal exchange, founded in 1874 and ranked as 6th largest in North America in 1960, had signed a similar pact with the Boston Stock Exchange in Sept. 1960. (The Philadelphia-Baltimore Stock Exchange was formed in 1949 by a merger of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, the U.S.' oldest, and the Baltimore Stock Exchange.) [See Vol. XX, p. 362D3]

OBITUARIES

(Henry) Styles Bridges, 63, U.S. Senator (R., N.H.) since 1937, Senate's leading Republican since 1952, chairman of Appropriations Committee 1947-48 and 1953-54 and of GOP Policy Committee 1955-58 and 1961, Senate president pro tem 1953-54, N.H. governor 1935-37; Nov. 26 in Concord, N.H. of complications arising from severe coronary attack suffered Sept. 21. [See pp. 304G3, 282B-C1, 262F1, 45C2, 24A3, 6D2; also Indexes to Vols. I-XX]

Axel Lenard Wenner-Gren, 80, Swedish financier and philanthropist, one of world's richest (personal fortune, as estimated by U.S. government: $1 billion), founder (1919) and chairman (until 1939) of Electrolux Co. (vacuum cleaner manufacturer); Nov. 24 in Stockholm of cancer. [See Vol. XII, p. 305L; VII 414E-F]

Business & Financial Summary

Week Ended Nov. 25

FINANCE:	This Week	Last Week	Year Ago
U.S. Treasury—			
Monetary gold stocks	*$17,190	*$17,276	*$17,999
Currency circulation	*$33,351	*$33,223	*$32,532
Banks—			
Com'l & ind'l loans§	*[a]$32,179	*$32,013	*$31,056
Agricultural loans	*[a]$1,214	*$1,206	*$1,108
N.Y. bank clearings	[f]$13,077,576,081	$16,444,312,808	[f]$12,429,473,918
England note circulation	*£2,323.647	*£2,316.923	*£2,237.541
N.Y. Stock Exchange—			
Stock sales (shares)	17,596,308	21,900,250	12,709,925
Stock avgs. (100 shares)**	268.11	269.16	224.37
Bond sales (par value)	$28,381,000	$34,443,000	$21,545,000
Bond avgs. (30 bonds)**	86.78	86.86	86.13
INDUSTRY:			
Auto output (cars & trucks)†	146,661	179,187	128,190
Crude oil (bbl. daily)	[b]7,205,910	7,178,060	6,968,160
Soft-coal output (tons)	[c]8,625,000	8,715,000	7,513,000
Electrical output (kwh.)	*[b]15,678	*15,520	*14,435
Carloadings (cars)	[b]590,642	605,057	567,561
	Oct.	Sept.	Oct. 1960
Ind'l output§[g]	113	112	106
Steel output (tons)	9,173,170	8,915,257	6,868,380
PRICES:	This Week	Last Week	Year Ago
Wheat (bu.)	$2.49⅛	$2.48	$2.42¼
Corn (bu.)	$1.44⅛	$1.40⅛	$1.27½
Cotton (lb.)	$.356	$.356	$.323
Steel scrap avg. (ton)[e]	$32.83	$32.83	$28.33
Wholesale food index‡	[d]$5.93	$5.92	$6.15
Weekly whlsl. index (BLS)¶	[d] . . .	118.7	119.6
BUSINESS:			
Dept. stores sales§¶	[b]180	169	170
Failures (Nov. 16)‡	308	336	329

*In millions **N.Y. Herald Tribune †Ward's estimate ‡Dun & Bradstreet ¶1947-49=100 §Federal Reserve Board [a]Member banks, 107 cities, Nov. 15 [b]Nov. 18 [c]Nov. 11 [d]Nov. 21 [e]Iron Age [f]4 days [g]1957=100

Highs Set in October. U.S. retail sales in October totaled $18.6 billion, the highest 1961 monthly total, Commerce Secy. Luther H. Hodges reported Nov. 27. The Commerce Department simultaneously reported that in October (a) personal incomes rose to a record annual rate of $425 billion, seasonally adjusted, up $4 billion from September; (b) employment totaled 54,600,000 after seasonal adjustment, up 150,000 from September and 400,000 from Oct. 1960; (c) housing starts were at a record annual rate of 1,400,000. [See pp. 422E3, 398G2, 367F1]

Gold Stocks at Record Low. The N.Y. Federal Reserve Bank reported Nov. 25 that federal gold reserves had dropped to less than $17 billion for the first time since Oct. 11, 1939, when the total was $16.973 billion. The reserves declined to $16.976 billion Nov. 22. A record $300 million sale of U.S. gold to Great Britain, to replenish British stocks, was made during the week ended Nov. 22 and was the chief cause of the decline, according to the Treasury Department. The largest previous weekly gold outflow was $218 million, in 1960 and 1931. The Nov. 22 week's gold outflow increased the 1961 decline in U.S. gold reserves to $791,000,000. As a result gold backing for U.S. currency and federal bank reserves was reduced from 36.2% Nov. 15 and 38% the previous year to a record low of 35.6% Nov. 22. (Statutory minimum: 25%.) [See p. 124E2]

More Retail Stores. The number of U.S. retail establishments rose from a total of 1,700,730 at the end of 1959 to 1,776,792 in 1960, according to an Audits & Surveys Co. report made public Nov. 26. The number of automotive and lumber-building-hardware stores rose by 8% each, eating and drinking establishments by 7%, food stores by 3%.